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LAW FIRM OF NAREN THAPPETA C/O LANDON IP, INC. 1700 DIAGONAL ROAD, SUITE 450 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			WILSON, ROBERT W	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/708,402	NANDY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Robert W. Wilson	2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S.

Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Maufer (US Patent No.: 7,120,930)

Referring to claim 1, Eisenberg teaches: A network address translation (NAT)-enabled device (Proxy (7 per Fig 1)) comprising:

a NAT facility for connecting at least two hosts inside a first network to a second network, wherein the NAT facility allows the inside hosts to share an address of the second network (Proxy (NAT facility) for connecting a single host (1 per Fig 1) inside a private network or local (first network) to a public network (second network) per Pg 1 Para[0005] to [0012])

a gateway interface for connecting to a demilitarized zone (DMZ) host inside the first network (inherent local interface on Proxy (gateway interface) for connecting a local network (inherent DMZ) inside the local or first network per Fig 1 and per Pg 1 Para [0005] to [0012])

a disposer (NAT per Pg 1 Para [0005] to [0012]) connected to the gateway interface (inherent local interface on proxy) for assigning an address of the second network to the DMZ host (NAT assigns IP address per Pg 1 Para[0009]); and

a dispatcher connected to the gateway interface and the NAT facility of communicating message between the second network and the gateway interface or the NAT facility according to a communication criteria of the message (The combination of the Access list and packet filter (dispatcher) are inherently connected to the inherent local interface on the Proxy and is also connected to the Proxy (NAT facility and either filter or pass packets or messages on route to the single host per Fig 1 according to a criteria based upon the packet or message per Pg 1 Para [0005] to [0012]))

Eisenberg does not expressly call for: at least two hosts.

Maufer teaches: at least two hosts (col. 1 lines 27 to col. 2 lines 27)

It would have been obvious to add at least two hosts of Maufer to the system of Eisenberg so that the local network could scale to support more hosts.

3. Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S. Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Maufer (US Patent No.: 7,120,930) further in view of Nesset (U.S. Patent No.: 5,968,176)

Referring to claim 2, the combination of Eisenberg and Maufer teach: the NAT-enabled device of claim 1.

The combination of Eisenberg and Maufer do not expressly call for: wherein the communication criteria is derived from a medium control (MAC) address of the message

Nesset teaches: wherein the communication criteria is derived from a medium control (MAC) address of the message (Filtering on MAC SA per col. 11 lines 54 to 63

It would have been obvious to add the packet filtering of Nesset to the dispatcher of the combination of Eisenberg and Maufer in order to build a system which improved the reliability by filtering on MAC SA of the received packets.

Referring to claim 3, the combination of Eisenberg, Maufer and Nesset teach the NAT-enabled device of claim 2 and Eisenberg teaches the disposer.

The combination of Eisenberg and Nesset do not expressly call for: assigns the second network address of the NAT-enabled device to the DMZ host if such address is public.

Maufer teaches: assigns the second network address of the NAT-enabled device to the DMZ host if such address is public.(col. 1 lines 27 to col. 2 lines 27)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add assigns the second network address of the NAT-enabled device to the DMZ host if such address is public of Maufer to the system of the combination of Eisenberg, Maufer, and Nesset in order to build a system which scales to support more than one host on the local network.

4. Claims 4-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S. Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Maufer (US Patent No.: 7,120,930) in view of Nesset (U.S. Patent No.: 5,968,176) further in view of Shen (U.S. Patent Pub. No.: US2004/0139170)

Referring to claim 4, the combination of Eisenberg, Maufer, and Nesset teach: the NAT-enabled device of claim 3 as well as the temporary second network address and Eisenberg teaches the disposer

The combination of Eisenberg, Maufer, and Nesset do not expressly call for: associated the validity lifetime to the DMZ host if the second address of the NAT-enabled device is not public

Shen teaches: associated the validity lifetime to the DMZ host if the second address of the NAT-enabled device is not public (Pg 2 Para [0015] to [0016])

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the associated the validity lifetime to the DMZ host if the second address of the NAT-enabled device is not public of Shen to the system of the combination of Eisenberg, Maufer, and Nesset in order to build system optimizes the assignment of IP address by keeping track of their time to live.

In addition Eisenberg teaches:

Regarding claim 5, wherein the disposer assigns an address to the DMZ host in response to a request from the DMZ host (Pg 1 Para [0009])

Referring to claim 6, he combination of Eisenberg, Maufer, Nesset, and Shen teach: the NAT-enabled device of claim 5.

The combination of Eisenberg, Maufer and Nesset do not expressly call for: wherein the disposer allows the DMZ host to acquire a validity lifetime to transmit message or obtain address of the hosts in the second network up a request by the DMZ host

Shen teaches: wherein the disposer allows the DMZ host to acquire a validity lifetime to transmit message or obtain address of the hosts in the second network up a request by the DMZ host (Pg 2 Para [0015] to [0016])

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the wherein the disposer allows the DMZ host to acquire a validity lifetime to transmit message or obtain address of the hosts in the second network up a request by the DMZ host of Shen to the system of the combination of Eisenberg, Maufer, Nesset, and Shen in order to in order to build system optimizes the assignment of IP address by keeping track of their time to live.

In addition Eisenberg teaches:

Regarding claim 7, wherein the dispatcher stores the address of the DMZ host and compares the destination address information of message received from the second network with the address of the DMZ host forwarding the message to the DMZ host when the AC address does not correspond to the DMZ host (NAT translates incoming packet or message and sends to the DMZ host otherwise the packets are inherently truncated per Pg 1 Para [0006] to {0009})

Referring to claim 8, the combination of Eisenberg, Maufer and Nesset teach the NAT-enabled device of claim 7 wherein the dispatcher identifies the message being sent to the second network

The combination of Eisenberg & Maufer do not expressly call for: checking the MAC address of such a message

Nesset teaches: checking the MAC address of such a message (col. 11 lines 54 –63)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the checking the MAC address of such a message of Nesset to the system of the combination of Eisenberg, Maufer, and Nesset in order to build a system which improves the security by filtering on source address.

5. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S.

Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Assano (US Patent No.: 7,197,035) further in view of Shen (U.S. Patent Pub. No.: US2004/0139170)

Referring to claim 9, Eisenberg teaches: A network address translation (NAT)-enabled device (Proxy (7 per Fig 1)) comprising:

a NAT facility for connecting at least two hosts inside a first network to a second network, wherein the NAT facility allows the inside hosts to share an address of the second network (Proxy (NAT facility) for connecting a single host (1 per Fig 1) inside a private network or local (first network) to a public network (second network) per Pg 1 Para[0005] to [0012])

a gateway interface for connecting to a demilitarized zone (DMZ) host inside the first network (inherent local interface on Proxy (gateway interface) for connecting a local network (inherent DMZ) inside the local or first network per Fig 1 and per Pg 1 Para [0005] to [0012]) in response to a request from a DMZ host(Pg 9 Para [0009])

a disposer is connected to the gateway interface for assigning an address to the second network to the DMZ host in response to a request from the DMZ host (NAT or disposer is inherently connected to the inherent local interface on the Proxy per Fig 1 and assigns the IP address of second network based upon a request per Pg 1 Para[0009])

a dispatcher connected to the gateway interface and the NAT facility of communicating message between the second network and the gateway interface or the NAT facility according to a communication criteria of the message (The combination of the Access list , packet filter, and NAT (dispatcher) are inherently connected to the inherent local interface on the Proxy and is also connected to the Proxy (NAT facility and either filter or pass packets or messages on route to the single host per Fig 1 according to a criteria based upon the packet or message per Pg 1 Para

[0005] to [0012])) the dispatcher storing the address of the DMZ host and comparing the destination address information of a message received from the second network with the address of the DMZ host and forwarding the message to the DMZ host when the communication criteria corresponds to the DMZ host (The NAT inherently stores the address of the DMZ host and compares the destination address information of the packet received from the second network with the address of DMZ host and forward the message to the host when the addresses match (Pg 1 Para [0005] to [00012])

Eisenberg does not expressly call for: at least two hosts and wherein the disposer assigns the second network address of the NAT—enabled device to the DMZ if such address is public and the disposer assign a temporary second address and associated validity lifetime to the DMZ if the second address of the enabled device is not public a disposer

Assano teaches: at least two hosts and wherein the disposer assigns the second network address of the NAT—enabled device to the DMZ if such address is public and the disposer assign a temporary second address (plurality of global (Public) IP and plurality private IP address assigned if a non internet connection of col. 1 lines 24-30

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the at least two hosts and wherein the disposer assigns the second network address of the NAT—enabled device to the DMZ if such address is public and the disposer assign a temporary second address of Assano to the system of Eisenberg in order to only assign Internet address when appropriate.

Eisenberg and Assano do not expressly call for: associated validity lifetime to the DMZ if the second address of the enabled device is not public a disposer

Shen teaches: associated validity lifetime to the DMZ if the second address of the enabled device is not public a disposer (TTL associated with assigned address per Pg 2 Para[0015])

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the TTL associated with the assigned address of Shen to the system of the combination of Eisenberg and Assano in order to minimize the number of addresses which are temporarily assigned by managing the time duration of their assignment.

6. Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S. Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Assano (US Patent No.: 7,197,035) in view of Shen (U.S. Patent Pub. No.: US2004/0139170) further in view of Nessel (U.S. Patent No.: 5,968,176)

Referring to claim 10, the combination of Eisenberg, Assano, and Shen teach: the NAT-enabled device of claim 9.

The combination of Eisenberg Assano, and Shen do not expressly call for: wherein the communication criteria is derived from a medium control (MAC) address of the message

Nesset teaches: wherein the communication criteria is derived from a medium control (MAC) address of the message (Filtering on MAC SA per col. 11 lines 54 to 63

It would have been obvious to add the packet filtering of Nesset to the dispatcher of the combination of Eisenberg, Assano and Shen in order to build a system which improved the reliability by filtering on MAC SA of the received packets

In addition Eisenberg teaches:

Regarding claim 11, wherein the disposer allows the DMZ host to acquire a validity of life-time to transmit message or obtain address of host in the second network upon a request by the DMX host (acquire address per Pg 1 Para[009])

7. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S. Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Assano (US Patent No.: 7,197,035

Referring to claim 12, Eisenberg teaches: a method for communicating information between a first network (Local Network per Fig 1) and a second network (WAN/Internet per Fig 1) the method comprising;

Assigning a second network address to a demilitarized zone host of the first network (1 per Fig 1 is assigned the IP address of the Proxy per Fig 1)

Forwarding the message to the DMZ host of the first network when a communication criteria of the message matches a first criteria (The packet is forward to the 1 per Fig 1 or DMZ host when the IP address of Proxy matches the packet destination address) and

Receiving from the second network a message (The proxy would inherently receive the second message) and forwarding the message to a host (inherently performed by the Proxy)

Eisenberg does not expressly call for: second network message having a destination address equal to the second network address

Forwarding the message to another host of the first network when the communication criteria of the message does not match the criteria

Assano teaches: second network message having a destination address equal to the second network address (inherently receiving a second message based upon the plurality of network IP addresses)

Forwarding the message to another host of the first network when the communication criteria of the message does not match the criteria (Inherently forwarding the packet or message to another host of the first network based upon the assigned IP address per col. 1 lines 23 to 29)

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the multiple address of Assano to the system of Eisenberg in order to minimize the number of addresses which are temporarily assigned

Referring to claim 13, the combination of Eisenberg and Assano teach: the method of claim 12

Eisenberg does not expressly call for: wherein the second network address assigned to the DMZ host is the second network address of the first network when such address is public and the second network address assigned to the host is a temporary second network address when the second network address of the first network is not public

Assano teaches: wherein the second network address assigned to the DMZ host is the second network address of the first network when such address is public and the second network address assigned to the host is a temporary second network address when the second network address of the first network is not public (col. 1 lines 22 to 30)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the wherein the second network address assigned to the DMZ host is the second network address of the first network when such address is public and the second network address assigned to the host is a temporary second network address when the second network address of the first network is not public Assano to the system of the combination of Eisenberg and Assano in order to build a system to minimize the number of addresses which are temporarily assigned

8. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S. Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Assano (US Patent No.: 7,197,035) further in view of Nesson (U.S. Patent No.: 5,968,176)

Referring to claim 14, the combination of Eisenberg and Assano teach: the method of claim 13

The combination of Eisenberg and Assano do not expressly call for: wherein the communication criteria is derived from a medium control (MAC) address of the message

Nesset teaches: wherein the communication criteria is derived from a medium control (MAC) address of the message (Filtering on MAC SA per col. 11 lines 54 to 63

It would have been obvious to add the packet filtering of Nesset to the dispatcher of the combination of Eisenberg and Assano in order to build a system which improved the reliability by filtering on MAC SA of the received packets.

9. Claims 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S. Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Assano (US Patent No.: 7,197,035) further in view of Nesset (U.S. Patent No.: 5,968,176) further in view of Shen (U.S. Patent Pub. No.: US2004/0139170)

Referring to claim 15, the combination of Eisenberg, Assano, and Nesset teach the method of claim 14 temporary network address

The combination of Eisenberg, Assano, and Nesset do not expressly call for: wherein the temporary address has a shorter duration than a permanent address

Shen teaches: wherein the temporary address has a shorter duration than a permanent address (per Pg 2 Para [0015]-[0016])

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the Time to Live of the temporary address of Shen to system of the combination of Eisenberg, Assano, and Nesset in order to build a system which can optimize the total number of temporary addresses used by managing the duration for which they are assigned.

Referring to claim 16, the combination of Eisenberg, Assano, Nesset, and Shen teach: the method of claim 15 and time to live associated with an address.

The combination of Eisenberg, Assano, Nesset, and Shen do not expressly call for: reassignment of a second address.

The examiner takes official notice: that reassignment of an address is well known in the art:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reassign a second address when an address expires in order to extend the connection.

In addition Eisenberg teaches:

Regarding claim 17, further comprising detecting for an active connection between the first and second networks (The NAT receives incoming or outgoing request or detecting whether there is

an active connection per Pg 1 Para [0009]) activating an connection between the first and second networks when no connection between the first and second networks exist (IP address assigned and connection inherently activated per Pg 1 Para[0009])

Regarding claim 18, wherein assigning the second network address to the DMZ host is response to a request from the DMZ host (pg 1 Para[0009])

10. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisenberg (U.S.

Patent Pub No.: US2003/0188001) in view of Assano (US Patent No.: 7,197,035)

Referring to claim 19, Eisenberg teaches: A network address translation (NAT)-enabled device (Proxy (7 per Fig 1)) comprising: comprising a NAT facility (Proxy or (NAT facility) per Fig 1 and Pg 1 Para[0005] to [0012])

a gateway interface (inherent interface on the Proxy per Fig 1 and per Pg 1 Para [0005] to [0012])

a disposer ((NAT assigns IP address per Pg 1 Para[0009]);

a dispatcher (The combination of the Access list and packet filter (dispatcher) are inherently connected to the inherent local interface on the Proxy and is also connected to the Proxy (NAT facility and either filter or pass packets or messages on route to the single host per Fig 1 according to a criteria based upon the packet or message per Pg 1 Para [0005] to [0012])) for performing the method comprising;

Assigning a second network address to a demilitarized zone host of the first network (1 per Fig 1 is assigned the IP address of the Proxy per Fig 1)

Forwarding the message to the DMZ host of the first network when a communication criteria of the message matches a first criteria (The packet is forward to the 1 per Fig 1 or DMZ host when the IP address of Proxy matches the packet destination address) and

Receiving from the second network a message (The proxy would inherently receive the second message) and forwarding the message to a host (inherently performed by the Proxy)

Eisenberg does not expressly call for: second network message having a destination address equal to the second network address

Forwarding the message to another host of the first network when the communication criteria of the message does not match the criteria

Assano teaches: second network message having a destination address equal to the second network address (inherently receiving a second message based upon the plurality of network IP addresses)

Forwarding the message to another host of the first network when the communication criteria of the message does not match the criteria (Inherently forwarding the packet or message to another host of the first network based upon the assigned IP address per col. 1 lines 23 to 29)

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the multiple address of Assano to the system of Eisenberg in order to in order to minimize the number of addresses which are temporarily assigned

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

11. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

12. Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Referring to claim, what is meant by “the inside hosts”. Are the “inside hosts” the same hosts as “the two host inside a first network”? What is meant by “according to a communication criteria of the message”? The dispatcher contains criteria for processing the message. The message does not contain the criteria!

Referring to claim 3, what is meant by “assigns the second network address of the NAT-enabled device to the DMZ host if such address is public”? Is the applicant trying to say that the DMZ host is assigned a public address based upon a condition?

Referring to claims 6, 11, & 15; what is meant by “acquire a validity lifetime”? Is a time to life assigned to message or addresses?

Referring to claim 7, what is meant by “such message”? Is the applicant referring to “the message”?

Referring to claim 9, what is meant by “wherein the disposer assigns the second network address of the NAT-enabled device to the DMZ host if such address is public and the disposer assigns a temporary second network address and associated validity lifetime to the DMZ host if the second address of the NAT-enabled device is not public”? Is the applicant trying to say that a public address is assigned based upon criteria otherwise if the criteria is not met then a non-public

address or private address is assigned allow with an associated time to live for the non-public address?

What is meant by "forwarding the message to the DMZ host when the communication criteria corresponds to the DMZ host and forwarding the message to the NAT facility when the communication criteria does not correspond to the DMZ host ? Is the applicant trying to say that the message is compared to a criteria and if it meets the criteria the message is forwarded to the host otherwise the message is forward to the NAT facility?

Referring to claims 12 & 19, what is meant by "when the communication criteria of the message does not match criteria? The criteria is not in the message. Is the applicant trying to say that the contents in the message is evaluated against a criteria which is used to determine where the message is forwarded?

Referring to claim 15, what is meant by "wherein the temporary second network address has a validity lifetime considerable shorter than the second network address of the first network"?

Referring to claim 16, what is meant by "reassigning a second network address to a demilitarized zone (DMZ) host of the first network upon expiry of the validity lifetime"? Does this mean that DMZ host is assigned a another non-public address upon expiration of a time to live associated with the first non-public address?

Referring to claim 19, it is unclear in this claim whether the devices (NAT facility , gateway interface, disposer and dispatcher are performing the method collectively or one of the devices individually is performing the method.

Conclusion

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert W. Wilson whose telephone number is 571/272-3075.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached on 571/272-7884. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Robert W. Wilson
Robert W Wilson
Examiner
Art Unit 2616

RWW
9/6/07